[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 4th November, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 494 copies.

Anti-National Congress Meeting, Delhi.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 27th October, publishes the proceedings of the Anti-National Congress Meeting held at the Town Hall, Delhi, on the 5th idem. About 2,000 Musalmáns were present, and Mirza Muhammad Sulaiman Shah presided. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the National Congress and expressing sympathy with the aims and objects of the United Indian Patriotic Association.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Mr. Bhimji turned out of Peshawar by the Deputy Commissioner.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th October, says that it appears from the *Rafiq-i-Hind* of Lahore that when Mr. Bhimji arrived at Peshawar and commenced agitating on behalf of the National Congress, the Deputy Commissioner sent for him through the police and ordered him to leave Peshawár at once. If the statement of the Lahore newspaper is correct, the Deputy Commissioner acted wisely in turning Mr. Bhimji out of Peshawár. Supposing for argument's sake that the Congress is not a seditious movement and has been set on foot by educated natives to agitate for the grant of their just rights and privileges. The movement may be quite harmless in Bengal, whose inhabitants are bold only in the use of their pens and tongues. But if the frontier tribes were told that the British Government

was tyrannical, that it levied the odious income-tax, that it appointed only its own countrymen to the higher ranks of the public service, that it had passed the Arms Act with a view to destroying the martial spirit of the people, and so forth, those tribes would rise in arms on the Government. Other district officers had better follow the example of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. The Congress can do no harm to the Government, inasmuch as Musalmáns keep aloof from it. However, the movement is a very mischievous one, as it is calculated to excite ill feeling between Hindús and Musalmáns.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Adverse comments on the article published in the *Pioneer* of the 25th October against the National Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 28th, 30th, and 31st October, criticizes the article entitled "The Spread of Sedition," published in the *Pioneer* of the 25th idem. It would appear that the *Pioneer* considers it its bounden duty to oppose all measures and movements which are intended to promote the interests and welfare of the people. It has left no stone unturned to bring about the failure of the Congress, but its efforts have not at all been successful. The Congress continues to thrive all the same. The *Pioneer*, though unable to carry on the battle, is unwilling to leave the field, and now its secret prayer is that some misfortune or calamity may befal the promoters of the Congress in order that it may be saved the disgrace of a defeat. Its article above referred to is a tissue of falsehoods. Such misrepresentations are seldom to be found in any newspaper. The *Pioneer* is quite dismayed at the distribution of 35,000 copies of a Gujrati pamphlet embodying the aims and objects of the Congress in Gujrat. It condemns the pamphlet as a highly seditious one, and expresses surprise that the Government does not suppress the Congress. It would seem that the only way in which the English Government can now maintain British supremacy in this country is by recalling Lord Dufferin, Lord Reay, Lord Connemara, and Sir Auckland Colvin and appointing the editors of the *Pioneer* in their place. The *Pioneer* says that educated Hindús are disaffected towards Government and that the Congress set on foot

by them is sure to cause a general rebellion like that of 1857. It represents Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, the Mahárája of Benares, the Rája of Bhinga, and Munshi Imtiáz Ali as the most respectable, the best educated, and the shrewdest men among natives, and says that they hold the same views as it does. Undoubtedly India never produced before, nor will it produce in future, able and shrewd men like those named by the *Pioneer*. But the public would be best able to judge of the vaunted education, intelligence, and foresight of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, the Mahárája of Benares, the Rája of Bhinga, and others of that class who have obtained their big titles by mere flattery, if they entered into a free debate even with the minor Congress leaders, putting aside Rája Sir T. Mádho Ráo, the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nauroji, Mr. Hume, and Sir W. W. Hunter. It is well known that they hold their Anti-Congress meetings with closed doors, because they are afraid that if any Congressists are allowed to address the meetings, they (the Congressists) will probably win over the audience to their side. The *Hindustán* also criticizes some other statements and observations made by the *Pioneer* in the article above referred to.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume about the National Congress.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, says that the comments made by the *Morning Post* on Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume about the National Congress are unfounded. Sir Auckland Colvin has severely criticized the Congress, and Mr. Hume himself has expressed surprise at the wrong comments of the *Morning Post*. His Honor's letter together with Mr. Hume's reply to it will be published before long.

Circulation, 425 copies.

United Indian Patriotic Association.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 25th October, publishes a picture in which a Musalmán wearing a Turkish hat, by whom apparently Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán is meant, is represented as seated on a donkey with his face towards the head of the animal, and a Hindu as seated on the same donkey with his face towards the tail. They are unable to sit comfortably on the animal, which is called the Opposition to the National Congress. The letter-press is as follows:—

"*Patriotic Ass-ociation (United).*

"*Punch.*—'O unworthy men, there is not sufficient room for both of you.'"

The same.

The same paper publishes a song, in which Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and other opponents of the Congress are ridiculed.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Place for the meeting of the next National Congress at Allahabad.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd November, regrets to say that the Allahabad Congress Committee has been exposed to much inconvenience and anxiety in finding a suitable place for the accommodation of the delegates and the meeting of the Congress at Allahabad in the Christmas week. The Committee applied for permission to hold the meeting at the Khusro Garden, the esplanade, and certain other places, but every application was rejected by the district authorities for some reason or another. At last the Committee has succeeded in securing the Lowther Castle on rent for the purpose. The building is the property of a Muhammadan gentleman.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán and the discontented relatives of the Nawáb of Rámpur.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 29th October, says that the discontented relatives of the Nawáb of Rámpur had spread a rumour to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor would take up their case and make the Nawáb accede to their wishes on the occasion of his visit to Moradabad. Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán had awaited His Honor's visit for one month and held out false hopes of success to them. Sir Auckland Colvin granted interviews to the three members of the State Council of Rámpur one by one, but the conversation which took place between His Honor and the members has not yet transpired. With reference to Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán, it is rumoured that he brought serious complaints against the Nawáb and the Prime Minister. His Honor advised him to be loyal and obedient to the Nawáb.

But the Kunwar still persisted in complaining. His Honor then told him to resign his appointment. He at once tendered his resignation, but he was told that he should go to Rámpur and attend to his work until his successor was appointed. His removal from his seat in the State Council is sure to dishearten the discontented princes and induce them to own allegiance to the Nawáb. Sir Auckland Colvin is very anxious to maintain the prestige of His Highness. He refused to see any of the discontented princes. Sahebzada Murtaza Khán was wise enough to apologize to the Nawáb on His Highness's arrival at Moradabad, and his apology was readily accepted. Other princes would do well to follow his example. (The *Naiyar-i-Asam*, Moradabad, of the 29th October, makes similar comments.)

Circulation, 173 copies.

Nawáb of Rámpur and his discontented relatives.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 28th October, expresses hope that Sir Auckland Colvin will do justice to the relatives of the Nawab before leaving Moradabad. The Nawáb at present feels great satisfaction in disgracing the members of his family, but he is greatly mistaken. He had the beard and moustaches of a relative of his shaved at a public meeting. He gives rewards to newspapers for abusing the members of his family. The late Nawáb never allowed his relatives and even his officials to be abused by any man. The newspapers subsidized by His Highness declare that if the discontented princes go to Rámpur, they are not interfered with by the Darbár in any way. But the statement is entirely unfounded. Were not the princes' servants who happened to go to Rámpur ill-treated by the State officials? Was not an attempt made to seize a prince's wife who went to Rámpur? She escaped from the city in disguise with great difficulty. In British India even the Governor-General cannot unjustly ill-treat any person. It ought to be the prayer of every right-thinking man that British rule may always exist in this country. The *Charpúz* then complains that one Lalta Prasád, who is employed as a teacher in the Rámpur School, is quite unfit for his post. He received instruction at the Moradabad High School only up to the 6th class, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for committing an unnatural offence.

Circulation, 173 copies.

Native princes and their European visitors.

The same paper contains a cartoon in which a European barber is represented as shaving a young native prince. The letter-press is as follows :—

"*The barber.*—'Let me shave or fleece you. All the wealth you possess is a gift from Heaven and not your father's. I only occasionally call on you to receive some money.'"

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 395 copies.

Government Resolution about the riot at Najíbabad in the Bijnor district.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st November, gives the substance in Urdu of the Resolution of the Local Government about the Muharram riot at Najíbabad, and says that the Resolution shows that the Musalmáns were forbidden to follow a certain route. They accepted the decision of the district authorities and instituted no appeal or objection. Hence they were not justified in committing a riot. Kunwar Bhárat Singh is not to blame. A Muhammadan official would have acted in the same way as he did on the occasion. The police guard was obliged to fire in order to frighten and overawe the excited crowd. If the firing accidentally killed two men, it does not matter. Had the Musalmáns been allowed to fight with the Hindús, thousands of men would have been killed. No native newspaper is now justified in making adverse comments on Kunwar Bhárat Singh's proceedings when the Local Government has, after making an inquiry into the riot, come to the conclusion that the Kunwar is not to blame. He should be considered so by the public in accordance with the policy advocated by the opponents of the National Congress. (A correspondent of the same paper approves of Kunwar Bhárat Singh's suppression of the riot with a high hand with a view to preventing it from assuming more serious dimensions, and censures those Muhammadan newspapers which are not satisfied with the Resolution of the Local Government and still continue to attack the Kunwar. The writer thinks that they abuse him simply because they consider him a supporter of the National Congress, and warns them that the attempts made by them to discredit him may induce

Government to imagine that natives, including, of course, Musalmáns, are unfit for appointment as Statutory Civilians.)

The *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 28th October, in commenting upon the same subject, says that the men who found fault with Kunwar Bhárat Singh through malice should be ashamed of themselves. The Local Government in its Resolution approves of the Kunwar's conduct and clearly shows that the tázia-keepers are entirely to blame. It is to be hoped that the men who are secretly trying to excite opposition against the Kunwar in the name of religion and to aggravate matters will now see the folly and futility of their proceedings.

The same.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 29th October, gives the substance of the Resolution and says that it will serve many useful purposes :— (1) In religious riots Musalmáns have almost always been the aggressors, but they have generally escaped with impunity. This indulgence has led them to imagine that Government officials are afraid of them. But the Government Resolution about the Najíbabad riot will disabuse their minds. (2) The Resolution will re-assure the minds of Hindús and convince them that Government does not show undue partiality to Musalmáns. (3) The Resolution will encourage Government officials to act with firmness on emergent occasions, inasmuch as it is calculated to inspire them with the belief that Government will support them even if they happen to accidentally cause loss of life in the proper performance of their duty. (4) The Resolution will prove a warning to the nobility and gentry of every city and town that if they do not assist the authorities on occasions of religious riots they will incur the displeasure of Government. (5) Kunwar Bhárat Singh's conduct at the Najíbabad riot must have convinced Government that native officials are capable of acting with coolness and firmness in emergencies. (6) The Resolution shows that Sir Auckland Colvin dispenses justice tempered with mercy.

Circulation, 85 copies.

The same.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

The same.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 29th October, publishes a vernacular translation of the Resolution, and expresses great satisfaction that the Local Government has found Kunwar Bhárat Singh to be entirely free from blame. The *Bhárat Jíwan* adds that the Resolution will be a lasting memorial of Sir Auckland Colvin's justice and impartiality.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Adverse comments on the Government Resolution about the Najíbabad riot.

The *Mashír-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 1st November, says that the Local Government has bestowed high praise on Mr. Macpherson, the Magistrate, Kunwar Bharat Singh, the Joint Magistrate, and Partáb Singh, the Inspector of Police, in its Resolution about the Najíbabad riot. The *Mashír* views the Resolution with deep regret. Sir Auckland Colvin's Government has expressed its opinion about the riot with undue haste. It is believed that the Musalmáns of Bijnor were to present a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to that place. But the memorial will be quite useless when His Honor has already expressed his opinion. He should have issued the Resolution after making a thorough local enquiry during his stay at Bijnor. The authorities in charge of the regulation of the Muharram at Najíbabad may not have been influenced by prejudice or religious animosity, but they were undoubtedly guilty of recklessness. Firing in the air would be unobjectionable, but there was loss of life. The mob should not have been fired upon until some police officials were attacked and wounded by them. There was no necessity for pressing the Musalmáns to carry their tázias to the burial-place; they should have been let alone. At Agra the tázias have not yet been buried. The Musalmáns can bury them when they like. If Lord Dufferin sees his way to making an inquiry into the matter, His Lordship is sure to rebuke the district authorities of Bijnor and also Sir Auckland Colvin's Government, which has shown no sympathy with the unfortunate Musalmáns of Najíbabad.

Najíbabad riot.

The *Mihr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th October, states that on the 25th idem Sir Auckland Colvin had an interview with the Municipal Commissioners of Najíbabad at Moradabad. His Honor told them that they had not given adequate assistance to the district authorities in the regulation of the Muharram and asked them to assist the authorities in bringing the rioters to justice. Moreover, he gave them much valuable advice. The *Mihr* then refers to the Government Resolution about the riot, and adds that on the 26th October the Musalmáns of Najíbabad sent a memorial by post to His Honor bearing 657 signatures and praying for the appointment of a commission, composed of European officials, to enquire into the deaths of the men killed in the riot.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's late visit to Moradabad.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 29th October, gives a brief account of the Lieutenant-Governor's late visit to Moradabad, particularly referring to His Honor's interview with the Nawáb of Rámpur and the laying of the foundation-stone of the Female Hospital by His Honor. (The *Naiyar-i-Azam*, Moradabad, of the 29th October, gives a similar account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit and publishes the address presented to His Honor on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Hospital.)

Circulation, 100 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to Bijnor.

The *Mihr-i-Nímroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th October, gives an account of Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to Bijnor, referring to the illuminations and pyrotechnic displays held on the occasion, his inspection of Government offices, his distribution of prizes to the students of the Zila School, and the address presented to him by the Agricultural Society. The editor issued an extra printed on red paper in golden letters welcoming His Honor on the occasion of his visit to Bijnor. (The *Tohfah-i-Hind*, a new paper started at Bijnor by Munshi Jairáj Singh, Pleader, also gives an account of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bijnor, says that such a hearty welcome was hardly given by the people to any other Government official before, and praises His Honor for the courtesy shown by him to the

Circulation, 300 copies.

people. When His Honor walked through the streets of the city, he told the orderlies not to prevent people from approaching close to him.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

Reform of the police force.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, complains that the police have made themselves a terror to the people by abusing their powers. They let off real culprits, extort confessions of guilt from innocent men and commit them to the Magistrates for trial. At some places they practise great extortion through the local roughs, and if any respectable persons interfere with them, they get them assaulted and ill-treated by the roughs. In order to remedy the evil the writer makes the following suggestions:—First, natives who have received a high English education and are physically fit for police work should be induced to accept posts in the Police Department. They would not abuse their powers and would prevent their subordinates from oppressing and ill-treating the people. Secondly, respectable private gentlemen should be appointed Honorary Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, who should keep an eye on the local police force. If selections were made with care, these honorary officials would be able to check police tyranny and oppression to a large extent. Thirdly, Deputy Collectors, Tahsíldars, and Munsifs should be invested with police powers. The measure is sure to be attended with good results. In Oudh the Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners already exercise police powers.

Copying fees.

The same paper says that the way in which the copying fee is levied is very objectionable. Only a few words are written on a folio or leaf. The editor saw a copy of a judgment which should have been written on one-tenth the number of folios it occupied. Nothing can be more reprehensible than that the copying department should use more than the necessary number of folios simply with a view to bringing more money on account of fees into the Government treasury. The court-fees are heavy enough and the income derived from them exceeds the cost of the

Judicial Department. In that case Government is not justified in attempting to make the Courts of Justice inaccessible to the people by the introduction of other unnecessary fees. The copying fees levied at present are rather high and should be reduced.

Circulation, 418 copies.

Anniversary meeting of the Nágpur Lok Sabha.

The *Nyáya Sudha* (Harda), of the 31st October, publishes the proceedings of the second anniversary meeting of the Nágpur Lok Sabha, or People's Association, held in the City School, Nágpur, on the 28th idem. Gangadhar Rao Chitnavís presided, and the Marathi report of the Association for the last year was read out by. Bápu Ráo Dáda, Vakíl. The *Sudha* gives the substance of the report.

Circulation, 185 copies.

Scarcity of grain in India.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th October, complains of the existence of a perennial scarcity of grain throughout India and ascribes it to the extensive exportation of grain from the country to Europe. The *Najm* approves of the Nizám's prohibition of exportation of grain from his territories and urges that the Government of India should check the exportation from British India. An export duty should be levied on grain for the purpose. The Municipal Boards, too, should introduce an export grain duty.

Circulation, 232 copies.

Religious quarrels between Hindús and Musalmáns.

The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 21st October, received on the 29th idem, publishes a long article communicated by a correspondent. The writer, referring to the frequent occurrence of religious quarrels between Hindús and Musalmáns, says that the quarrels are chiefly due to two causes, *viz.*, the holding by Hindús of their fairs during the Muharram and the killing of kine by Musalmáns on the day of the Id. The writer is of opinion that Hindús should be allowed to hold during the forty days of Muharram only those fairs which they have regularly held every year say for the last twelve or twenty years. With reference to the killing of kine on the day of the Íd, the writer thinks that Musalmáns should be allowed to kill kine at every place with due precaution for secrecy. Another measure suggested by the writer for

checking cow-killing is that Hindús should endeavour to increase the price of kine, by making large purchases of those animals from a national fund which they should establish for the purpose. If the price of an ordinary cow is raised to Rs. 50, Musalmáns will not be able to kill kine for the sake of their flesh.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Indian Railways Bill.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st October, adverting to the Indian Railways Bill introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 25th idem, says that the Bill provides for everything connected with the management of Indian Railways, and shows that the Government of India is anxious to remove the unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to which passengers are exposed. With reference to section 63 of the Bill, the *Hindustán* remarks that the Government of India had better itself fix the maximum number of passengers for each compartment of third class carriages. The maximum number fixed by the various Railway administrations in this country is 10, which is too large and causes much inconveinence to native passengers, particularly during the hot weather. The *Hindustán* is of opinion that the maximum number should be fixed at 6 or 7. Again, satisfactory arrangements should be made at every railway station for providing water for passengers.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Oct. 21st ...	Oct. 29th ...	232 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Amír Khán ...	" 28th ...	" 31st ...	156 "
3	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Diláwar Alí ...	" 25th ...	" " ...	120 "
4	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 30th ...	Nov. 2nd ...	63 "
5	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	" ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" " ...	" 1st ...	160 "
6	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 19th & 26th,	Oct. 30th & Nov. 4th.	200 "
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	" 27th & 30th & Nov. 3rd.	" 30th & Nov. 2nd & 4th.	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 29th ...	Nov. 1st ...	85 copies.
9	*Ánád* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Nov. 2nd ...	" 3rd ...	250 "
10	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Totá Rám ...	Oct. 26th ...	" 2nd ...	100 "
11	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 29th ...	Oct. 31st ...	1,500 "
12	*Budhi Prakásh* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Chandra Shekhar ...	" 20th ...	Nov. 2nd ...	29 "
13	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	" 29th ...	Oct. 31st ...	225 "
14	*Charpás* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	" 28th ...	" " ...	173 "
15	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 27th ...	" " ...	200 "
16	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 29th ...	" 31st ...	447 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
17	*Gurjas Samáchar* ...	Muttra ...	Gujrati ...	Monthly ...	Ganga Ram ...	For Oct. & Nov....	Oct. 30th ...	...
18	*Hámi-i-Islám* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Abdul-Ghaffár ...	For October ...	Nov. 1st ...	390 copies.
19	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	Oct. 28th to Nov. 2nd.	Oct. 29th to Nov. 3rd.	240 „
20	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 27th & 31st,	„ 31st & Nov. 4th.	100 „
21	*Jalwa-i-Ezadi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	Nov. 2nd ...	Nov. 3rd ...	125 „
22	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Oct. 21st ...	„ 2nd ...	150 „
23	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	Nov. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	395 „
24	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	„ ...	„ ...	Bhaggu Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	240 „
25	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	Oct. 29th ...	„ 1st ...	250 „
26	*Káshi Pattrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu...	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 26th ...	Oct. 30th ...	150 „
27	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	Nov. 1st ...	Nov. 4th ...	700 „
28	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	„ ...	„ ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Oct. 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	200 „
29	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-English	„ ...	...	„ 29th ...	„ 3rd ...	130 „
30	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	Nov. 1st ...	„ „ ...	150 „
31	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Durgá Prasád ...	Oct. 27th ...	Oct. 30th ...	48 „
32	*Masáq-há-Putla* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Haidar Alí Khán ...	„ 25th ...	Nov. 3rd ...	76 „
33	*Masharu-l-Zirát* ...	Meerut ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For October ...	Oct. 29th ...	244 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
34	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	Oct. 28th ...	Nov. 1st. ...	300 copies.

35	*Mufid-i-Ám*	...	Agra	...	„	...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	...	Nov. 1st	...	„ 4th	...	150 „
36	*Muraqqa-i-Takzíb*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...	Monthly	... Bihári Lál	...	For October	...	„ 1st	...	125 „
37	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	Weekly	... Amjad Alí	...	Oct. 29th	...	„ 4th	...	175 „
38	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	„	...	Bi-weekly	... Rúhu-l-lah Khán	...	„ 28th	...	„ 31st	...	185 „
39	*Najmu-l-Hind*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	Weekly	... Avtár Krishn	...	„ 31st	...	Nov. 3rd	...	250 „
40	*Najmu-l-Hind*	...	Jaunpur	...	„	...	„	... Muhammad Muhsin,		„ 29th	...	Oct. 30th	...	75 „
41	*Nárad Mun*	...	Meerut	...	„	...	„	... Rám Sarúp	...	„ 28th	...	„ 31st	...	115 „
42	*Nasím-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	„	...	„	... Jamná Dás Biswás	...	„ 30th	...	Nov. 1st	...	620 „
43	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur*	...	Jaunpur	...	„	...	„	... Muhammad Isháq	...	„ „	...	„ 2nd	...	50 „
44	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	... Fahímu-l-dín	...	„ 29th	...	„ „	...	100 „
45	*Náru-l-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	„	...	„	... Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	„ 27th	...	Oct. 31st	...	279 „
46	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Harda	...	Marátha-English.		„	... Básudeva Bháskar	...	„ 31st	...	Nov. 3rd	...	418 „
47	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Daily	... Sheo Prasád	...	„ 29th to Nov. 3rd.		Oct. 30th to Nov. 3rd.		690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
48	*Oudh Punch*	...	„	...	„	...	Weekly	... Sajjád Husain	...	Oct. 25th	...	Nov. 1st	...	425 copies.
49	*Prayág Mittra*	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	„	... Mohan Lál	...	„ „	...	Oct. 29th	...	100 „
50	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	„	...	„	...	„	... Dewakí Nandan	...	„ 29th	...	„ 30th	...	400 „
51	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	Urdu	...	„	... Ghulám Husain	...	„ „	...	Nov. 2nd	...	250 „
52	*Rahbar*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	... Partáb Kishun	...	„ „	...	„ 3rd	...	75 „
53	*Rahnumd-i-Chungí*	...	Agra	...	„	...	Monthly	... Khair-ul-lah Khán	...	For September	...	Oct. 31st	...	50 „
54	*Rais-i-Azam*	...	Benares	...	„	...	Bi-monthly	... Nawáb Alí	...	Nov. 1st	...	Nov. 3rd	...	175 „
55	*Rájpútána Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Weekly	... Murád Alí	...	Oct. 29th	...	„ 2nd	...	491 „
56	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Moradabad	...	Urdu	...	„	... Jamshed Alí	...	„ 21st	...	„ „	...	150 „
57	*Rozánah*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...	Daily	... Tegh Bahádur	...	„ 25th to 31st,		Oct. 30th & 31st & Nov. 1st & 2nd.		250 „
58	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar,*		Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	... Banshi Dhar	...	„ 29th	...	Nov. 3rd	...	110 „
59	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	„	... Itrat Husain	...	Nov. 1st	...	„ „	...	300 „
60	*Surúr-i-Qaisari*	...	Rámpur	...	„	...	„	... Haidar Alí Khán	...	Oct. 25th	...	„ „	...	76 „

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
61	*Taleb* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muzaffar Alí Khán...	Oct. 27th ...	Oct. 31st ...	60 copies.
62	*Tamaddú* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Púran Chand ...	" 24th ...	" 30th ...	130 "
63	*Tuhfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Jairaj Singh ...	" 28th ...	Nov. 3rd ...	...
64	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Marathi-English.	" ...	W. T. Rapse ...	" 25th ...	Oct. 30th ...	115 copies.
65	*Zarifu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Sábit Alí ...	" 24th ...	" 31st ...	112 "

Lucknow:
The 9th November, 1888.

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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